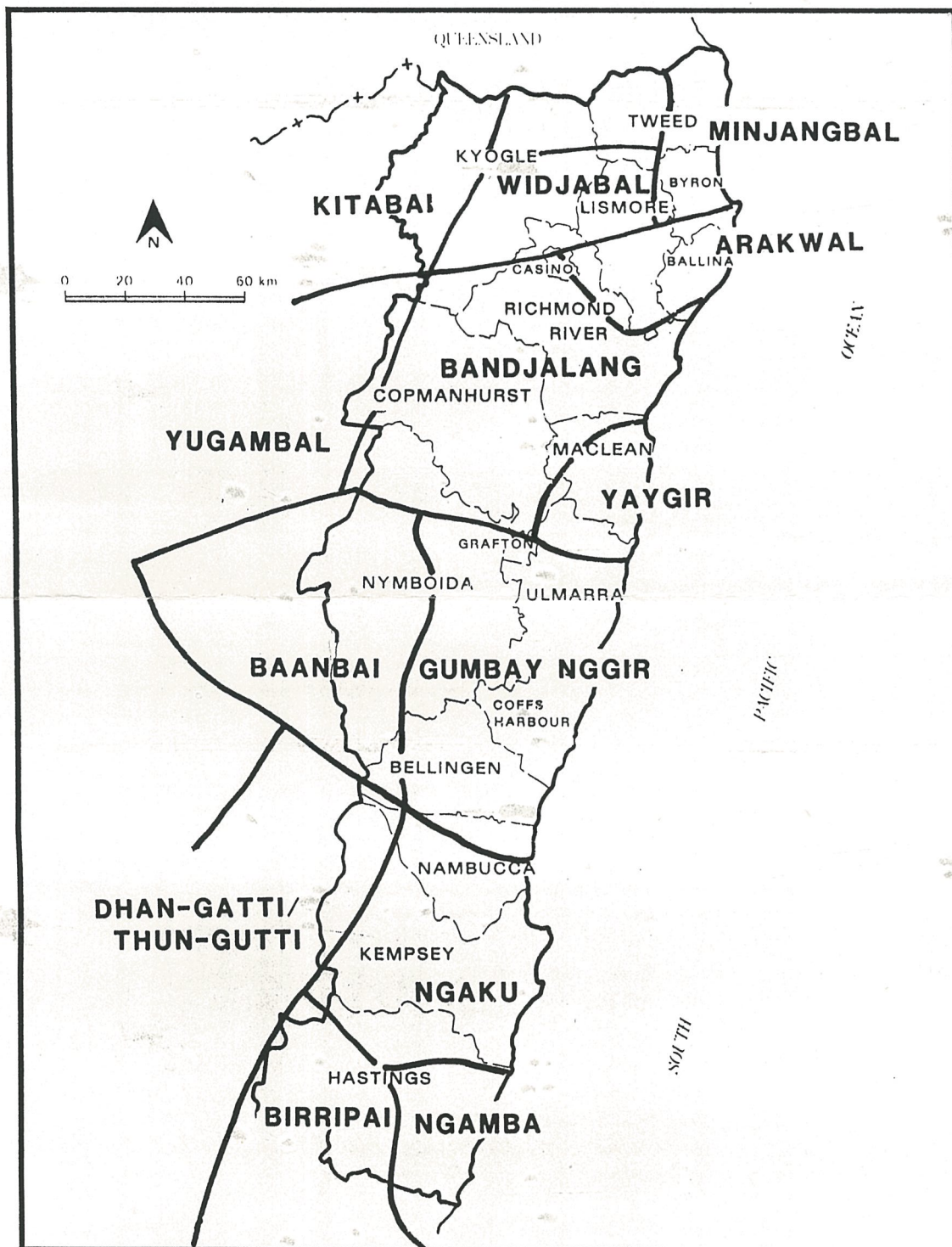
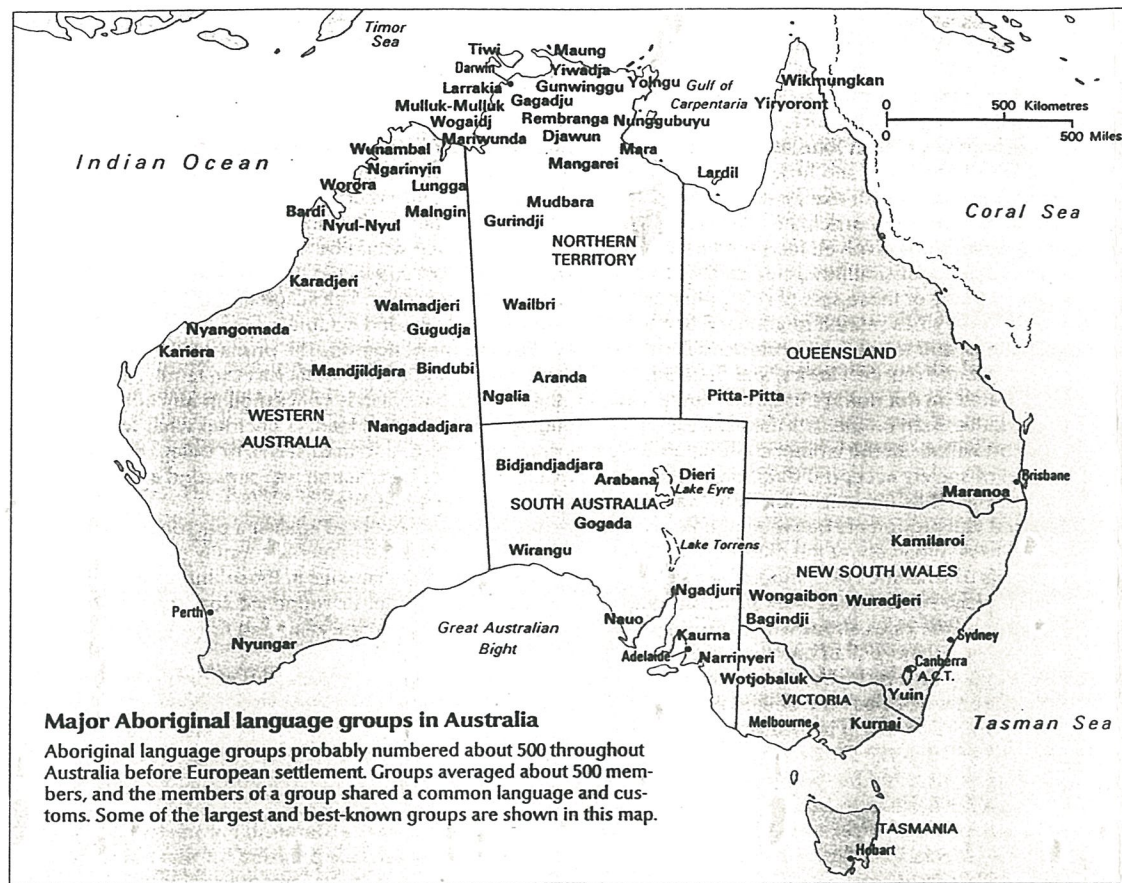
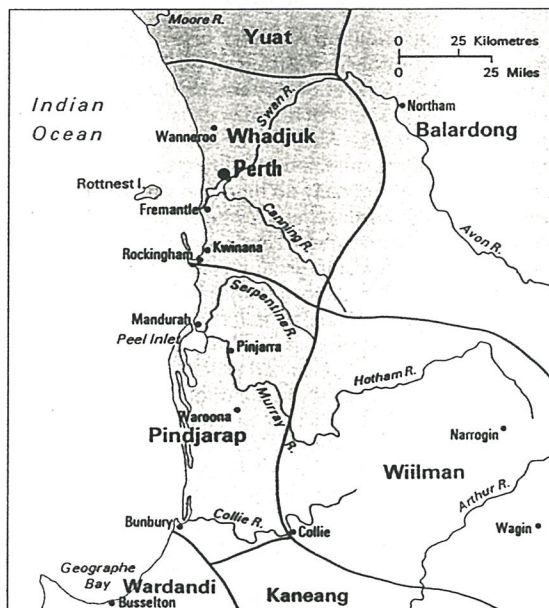


MAP 3
TINDALE'S 1974 ABORIGINAL TRIBES OF AUSTRALIA - NORTH COAST EXTRACT
(USING MORE RECENTLY ACCEPTED SPELLINGS)

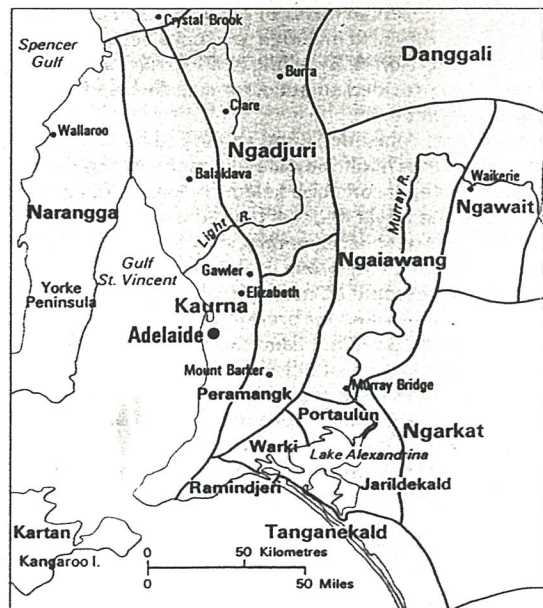




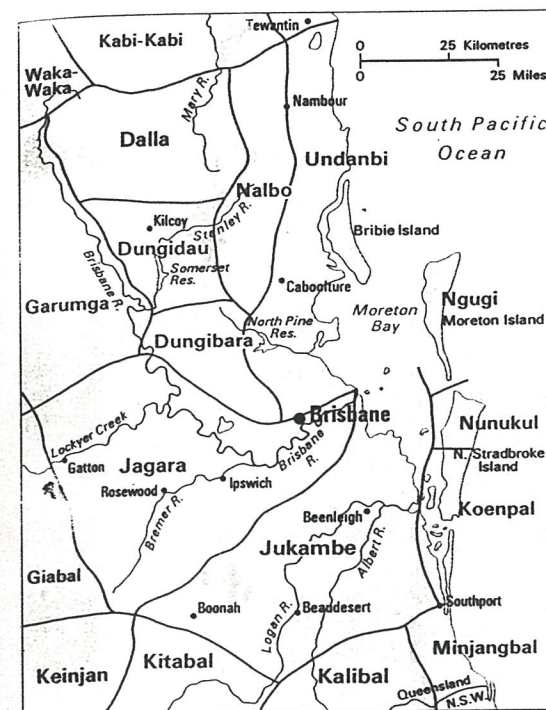
WORLD BOOK map

WORLD BOOK maps; based on *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia* by Norman B. Tindale. By permission of The University of California Press.

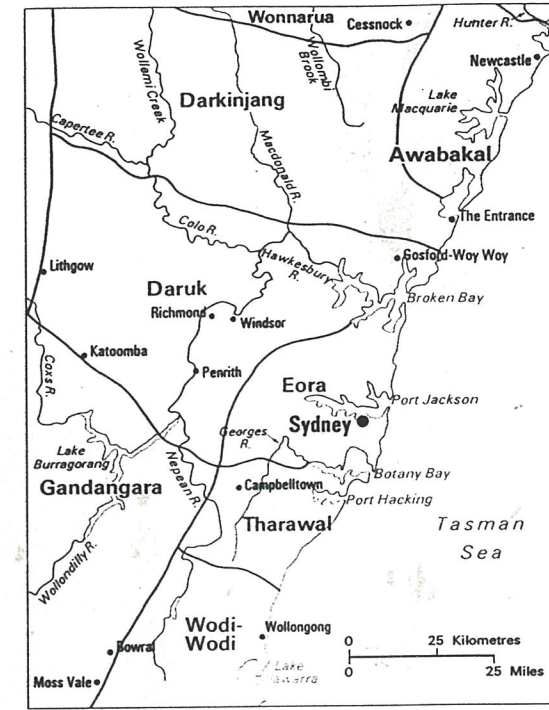
Perth was occupied by the Whadjuk Aborigines when the first British settlers arrived. Their territory extended from Rockingham in the south to the Swan River area.



Adelaide was the home of the Kaurna group. Their territory extended along Gulf St. Vincent to near Crystal Brook in the north. By 1879, the group had died out.



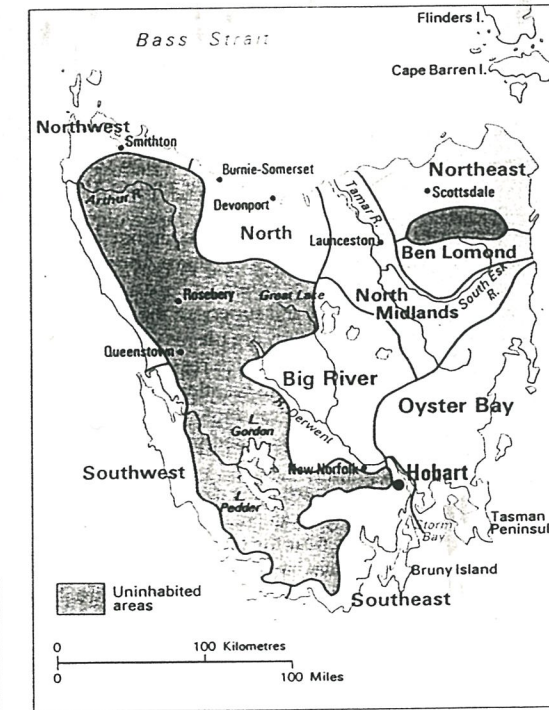
Brisbane was occupied by the Jagara group, who lived around the southern Brisbane River and west to about Gatton, and the Jukambe group, whose territory included the Logan River area.



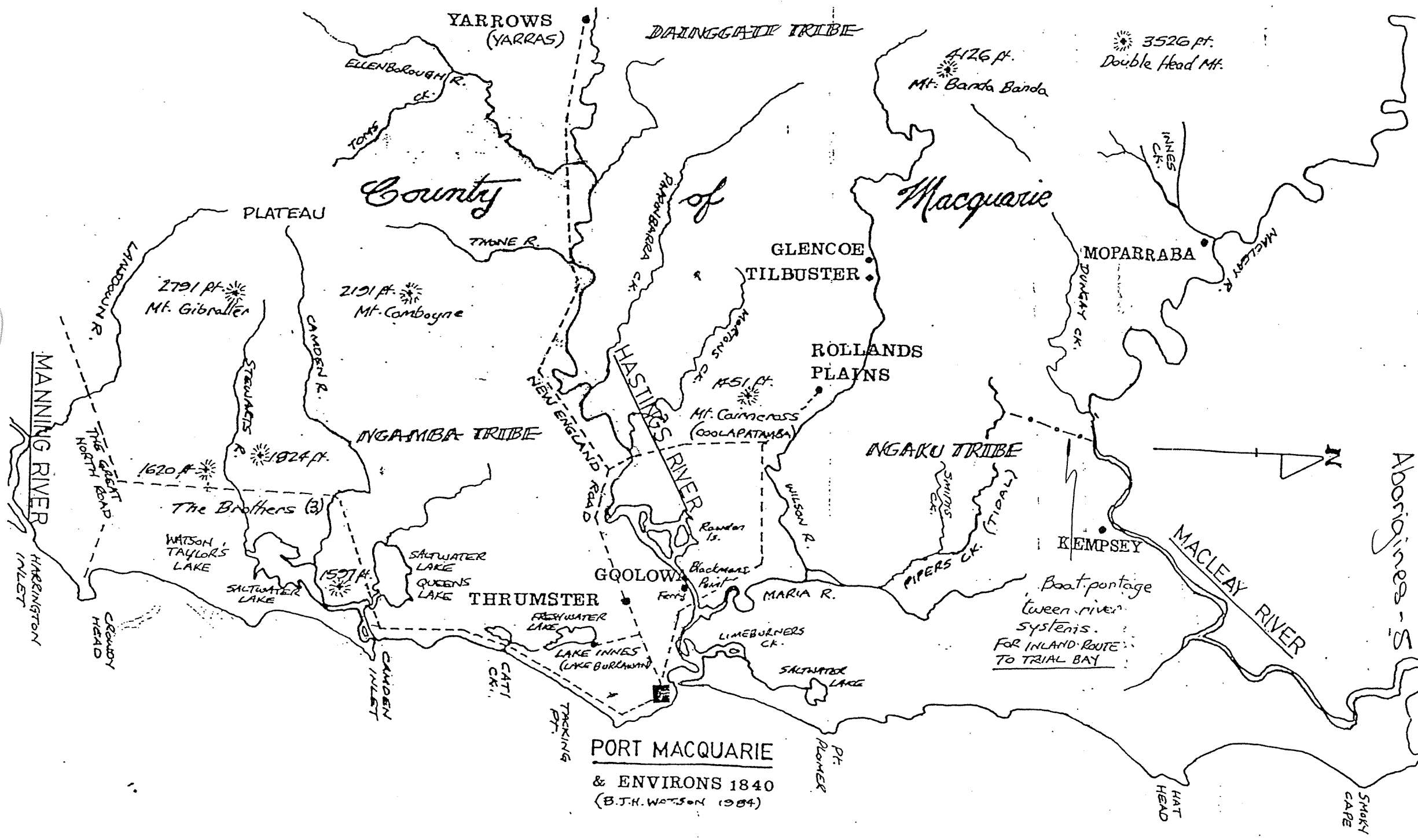
Sydney was occupied by the Eora group, who lived around Port Jackson, and the Daruk group, whose territory extended as far west as Lithgow. The Eora group had died out by the 1850s.

WORLD BOOK maps; based on *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia* by Norman B. Tindale. By permission of The University of California Press.

Melbourne was divided between the Bunurong Aborigines, who lived along the southern coastal areas, and the Wurundjeri Aborigines, whose territory included the Yarra River Valley.



Tasmania had nine groups that shared a cultural heritage. They are normally described by English geographical terms because no well-established system of Aboriginal names exist for them.



PORT MACQUARIE
& ENVIRONS 1840
(B.J.H. WATSON 1984)